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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Mrs. Maybrick's sentence was commuted from hanging to penal servitude for life. Emperor William was warmly greeted at Strasburg. === The trial of William O'Brien United States. ___ The Czar will meet Emperor William at Potsdam.

Domestic,-General William Mahone was nominated by acclamation to be the candidate for Governor of the Republicans of Virginia: John Miller was nominated as the candidate of the Republicans of North Dakota. —— President Harrison delivered an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Soldiers' Monument in Indianapolis. ---- Three lives were lost by an accident on the new Cumberland Gap Railroad, near Knoxville, Tenu. === The habeas corpus cases of Justice Field and Deputy Marshal Nagle were continued. = Bids for the construction of five new steel eruisers were opened.

City and Suburban .- A greeer in Brooklyn was stabbed to death in his house by a burglar, -A meeting of the Committee on Site and Buildings of the World's Fair was held. = A report by a committee of civil engineers, made for the Park Board, on the advisability of replacing McComb's Dam Bridge by a tunnel, was sent to the Mayor. The local baseball team defeated the Philadelphia club by a score of 8 to 4. - Winners at Morris Park: Tipstaff, Tenny, Livonia, Oriflamme, Swifter, Tattler. ——— An old sailor at Snug Harbor, S. I., tried to kill a comrade against m he had a grudge. = Stocks more netive at declines of 1 to 2 per cent, closing without recovery.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 74; average 78.

Persons going out of town for the summer can lare the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will bechanged as often as desired.

It is, of course, somewhat revolutionary and violent to assume that National legislators may not know everything which is knowable about every subject under the sun; yet when we read that not one of the bids opened yesterday for constructing the five new cruisers came within gunshot of the limit fixed by Congress without consultation with the Navy Department, one is disposed to think that per haps the taking of a little expert testimony on such subjects might not come amiss even to Congressmen.

After the delegates to the International American Congress have returned from the tour of the great cities of the United States which has been projected they will be much better able to begin the consideration of the important subjects to be submitted to the Congress than they are now. Our country must be seen to be appreciated, and mayhap, after the delegates from South America have seen for themselves the evidences of the wealth. enterprise and skill of our people, no argument will be necessary to convince them that the lines of their own future prosperity are to be sought on this continent rather than beyond

General Mahone has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Virginia. The convention at Norfolk was earnest and enthusiastic, and the nomination was made by acclamation. General Mahone's speech on the assembling of the delegates and the language of the platform adopted give distinct and harmonious utterance to the spirit which inspires the Republican hosts of a State about to be redeemed from Democratic misrule. The industrial welfare of the old Commonwealth is appropriately brought forward as a reward worthy of the patriotic striving of all her sons, and the bugbear of negro domination is laid.

Two of the World's Fair committees have organized and got ready to work. The labors of the Finance Committee may be more multitudinous and varied than those of the Committee on Site and Buildings, but they are no more important and certainly not more onerous. The temporary ruffling of temper which followed a chance remark of one of the speakers at yesterday's meeting of the latter committee showed what is likely to provoke some of the tempests that will blow against the committee. But the public need have no concern. It is too much to suppose that the decision of the committee will satisfy everybody. but there will be no questioning its freedom from selfishness.

Daylight is breaking in on the Cronin case at last with startling suddenness and dazzling to Alexander Sullivan, "disliked" Dr. Cronin, and who, rumor thinks, was a member of a swift and sure in meting out punishment for ain, that railway will become one of the chief

committee appointed to try the dead doctor for treason to Ireland, went to New-York and was shadowed" in this city until State Attorney Longenecker said he had no use for him. His name is Beggs. Now a vague, unmentionable man is willing to testify, if he doesn't change his mind, that probably this corporeal Beggs had a supposititious tin box containing the conjectural clothes of the murdered man, that he concealed it among his hypothetical luggage, and intended to take it with him on an imaginary voyage across the ocean and deliver it to a hypothetical man in Paris, who was to scatter the clothes on the banks of the Thames and thus provide circumstantial evidence that Cronin had gone to England as a spy and been "removed" there. No trace of box has been found, but the damning character of this new evidence has paralyzed Chicago.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S JOURNEY.

President Harrison has revisited his home for the first time since his inauguration in order to take part in the dedication of a monument to the soldiers of Indiana who fell in the War for the Union. His journey has carried him through a considerable portion of the West, as we of the East still call Ohio and Indiana. His recent trip through New-England, although made with an entire lack of estentation and as informally as the circumstances would permit, also brought him into contact with a large number of people, who would not be denied the privilege of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate. These simple journeys have not been without instructive and pleasing features.

The President has traversed these States as the President of the people and not of a party. He has carefully avoided speechmaking, though we all know how well he can make speeches. In the few remarks which the cordiality and hospitality of citizens have forced from him here and there, his political opponents will look in vain for any purpose of self-glorification, any hint at partisanship, any phrase or even a single word suggesting that desire for re-election which is supposed to seize upon a President as soon as he has taken the cath. General Harrison's bearing during these hours of relaxation is characteristic of him in every detail of his official life. Simple and unprecending, he goes about the performance of his duties without drum-beatings or proclamations in the newspapers. He is as modest as he is sagacious, as conscientious as he is untiring. He devotes himself to his work, and 7ets the consequences take care of themselves. After all his opponents can find was begun at Clonakilty, Ireland. == It is said to say in criticism of his Administration, the that Mr. Parnell is soon to make a tour of the fact remains that his percentage of errors has been remarkably small. Few Presidents can show such a record. He has impressed himself upon the country as a wise, faithful, painstaking President, and it is no doubt because of this that his receptions everywhere have been popular and not partisan, and that his opheartiness as his own neighbors, whom he is of the man, there could probably be no just now revisiting and to whose support he owes his present elevation.

MURDEE UNDER THE GALLOWS.

The death penalty is a feeble menace in the prevention of crime. No better evidence of the futility of hempen justice as a deterrent agency can be offered than is to be found in the details of the horrible murder in Brooklyn committed twenty-feur hours before the hanging of four men in the Tombs. The execution of the death sentences of these four murderers was planned, either deliberately or for the convenience of the hangman, so as to have a cumulative effect. Each had arrogated to himself the right to take life, and each was required to pay forfeit in kind. Four deaths on the scaffold were arranged to occur simultaneonsly, and thus vindicate with solemnity and impressiveness the majesty of law. For weeks he impending fate of these four doomed men has been the subject of daily conversation and ribald jest among the criminal classes of this community. At last only one day remained on earth for the condemned wretches, and the fail carpenters were at work fitting together the beams of the scaffolds and adjusting the weights; but even as the hammer-strokes and the creaking of the ropes were heard at the Tombs the victim of a fresh and peculiarly atrocious murder lay weltering in his blood a mile away. Even with four deaths planned for as many minutes on the morrow the law had so few terrors in reserve for evil-doers that three burglars were calmly plotting at the further end of the Bridge a crime which ended in a most revolting murder.

If the use of electricity as an agency of death will impart additional dread of executions-and this will be at the outset, at least one result of the adoption of the new method -it will possess a striking advantage over hanging. Desperate criminals have grown so accustomed to the idea of the hempen noose as a possible agent in shortening their wretched careers that they have almost ceased to be influenced by fear when they deliberately take the chances of midnight marauding and violence. Death by electricity will be invested with elements of mystery until by frequent repetition the mechanical details, the adequacy of batteries and the symptoms of conscious pain and mental disturbance are currently understood. Hardened offenders like McIlwain and his accomplices fall into the habit of saying. "I may be hanged some day when luck is against me." very much as other men exclaim, "In the end I must die from one disease or another"; and the thought of the rope and the suspended weights does not deter them from taking the risks of their crimes. It will be a consideration in favor of the abandonment of hanging as a method of capital punishment if a new and unfamiliar form of death be found by practical experience to exert some influence, even for a decade or two, in arming the law with mysterious terrors. Certainly hanging has grown too familiar a subject of contemplation among the criminal classes of large cities to exercise a strong deterrent effect. The backing to pieces of the German grocerman in Brooklyn while preparations were making a mile away for four deaths on the abolition of the tariff. scaffold proves this.

The Brooklyn murder closely resembles that of Mr. Weeks, who was shot about thirty months ago in his house by a burglar, and whose murderer after two convictions is now awaiting the final action of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Luca, aroused in the middle of the night by suspicious noises, entered his dining-room to grapple with a burglar, who killed him with repeated thrusts with a long granted a subsidy for this purpose, but it will knife. The struggle lasted long enough to inevitably do so before long. The mails are arouse the remaining inmates of the house, to now carried under the American flag; but the secure positive identification of the murderer. and to bring the police on the ground in time to arrest him as he was running up the street, his clothes dripping with blood. The evidence, ernments, which have justly complained of so of his guilt was so overwhelming that a confession was at once blurted out; and his two accomplices are known and one of them is ing the mails and trade. With subsidized under arrest. This time, happily, there cannot be any protracted delay in securing the conviction of the murderer and his accomintensity. An actual man, who was friendly plices as there has been in the case of Green-

so dastardly a crime. It is the halting kind of justice that has been exhibited in the case of Mr. Weeks's murderer that deprives the law of all deterrent influence whatsoever. But even when murderers' specious pleas are summarily dismissed and the majesty of human tribunals is impressively demonstrated by the rendering of life for life, as it will be to-day at the Tombs, capital punishment is a menace that only momentarily frightens evil-doess. It does not exercise a permanent deterrent influence. Its abandonment is not to be urged on that account, for experience of human government under diverse conditions seems to demonstrate the necessity for retaining it; but its fallibility and powerlessness as a preventive of crime may as well be frankly conceded. The world is not yet prepared to accept Tolstoi's interpretation of Christ's command "Resist not evil" as involving the suspension of criminal prosecutions and the abolition of capital punishment. But it has learned to view with increasing suspicion the old-time hallucination that hanging prevents the recurrence of murder.

LEE'S BIRTHDAY.

The proposition to make January 19, the birthday of Robert E. Lee, a public holiday seems to be meeting with a good deal of favor in the South. The beginning was made by the passage of a bill to that effect in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature, without a dissenting vote, and it is said that the Senate will undoubtedly take similar action. It is proposed that other Southern States shall follow this example, and that Lee's birthday shall thus become a day of commemoration for the Lost Couse. "The Charleston News and Courier," while heartily approving this action, goes so far as to propose that Congress shall make the day a National holiday-an honor which has not yet been conferred upon any of the great leaders of the Union cause. "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat" says, speaking of the plan of a Southern holiday, enjoined by the States, that "no better selection could be made of a Southern hero than General Robert E. Lee." "No worthier example," says "The Macon Telegraph." "can be held before the youth of the country, no more symmetrical gentleman has been evolved in the history of opinion equally fervent. Apparently there is no dissent from the proposal, and unless the people should think better of it, the inauguraion of the birthday of Lee as a sectional, not a National, holiday seems not improbable. Is it wise? The virtues of Lee have always

found as frank and hearty recognition in the North as in the South. The men of the South can say nothing of the beauty of his personal character, his courage, his devotion to his ideal of duty, that will not find a ready echo among those he fought against and by whom he was conquered. If such demonstrations could be confined to a tribute to the private character ground of objection to them. But a pub. would inevitably be a celebration of the Lost Cause. The orators and the newspapers would part in the war against the Union will admit now that it was a mistake, that it was a great they would not re-establish slavery if they could. This being so, why should they set up an observance, the inevitable effect of which would be to instil into the minds of future generations the same mistaken ideals which to popular pressure. cost the past generation so dear? Is it patri-Is it wise from any point of view. whether as regards the political or commercial well-being of the South, to establish a custom which must, in the nature of things, introduce a note of discord into the National life?

The nobility and purity of Lee's personality cannot weigh in the balance against the single fact that he lifted his sword against his country, and not in its defence. That issue is closed. General Lee was on the wrong side of it, and history, however much it may find to say in praise of his private virtues, must condemn him as a man who was not true to his allegiance. The Southern people claim to have accepted the results of the war in good faith. Their proposed sectional holiday would hardly be consistent with these professions.

A HINT FROM ENGLAND. The British Government has served American Free Traders an ill turn. Their degmatic explanation of the decline of the commercial marine of the United States has been "the burdens, evils and systematized folly of the tariff." Let there be unrestricted commercial intercourse with all nations, they have said, and the American flag will be immediately restored to all seas. When reminded that the strongest free-trade country in the world finds it necessary to subsidize steamship lines by mail contracts, they have furnished incomplete statistics, and passionately denied that this was England's policy. The action of the British Government in granting a ten-year subsidy of \$300,000 for the establishment of mail service between Vancouver and Hong Kong is a practical refutation of these denials. The Canadian Parliament has already voted a subsidy for the same line, which will soon be in a nosition to compete with the San Francisco steamers in the transportation of tea and Chinese wares to the United States market. A subsidy voted by the British Commons for strengthening the commercial marine of a free-trade Empire would seem to furnish an unanswerable precedent for the adoption of a similar policy in the United States under the high-tariff system. It certainly disposes of the stale free-trade argument that the American flag can be restored to the seas by the Canadian ambition, however, does not make

the establishment of the Hong Kong line its sole objective point. Efforts are to be put forth at once to divert the Australian and New-Zealand mails from San Francisco to Vancouver, and by competition, aided by Hberal Government support, to crush out the American line now operating in the South Seas. The British Government has not yet larger share of the mail remuneration or subsidy by which the line is kept affoat comes from the New-Zealand and Australian Govone-sided an arrangement. The Canadian Pacitic will have an excellent chance of obtainsteamers plying from Vancouver to China, Janan, New-Zealand and Australia, and with fast steamers between Quebec and Halifax and European ports supported at the expense of the wald. The course of justice cannot be too Governments of the Dominion and Great Brit-

military and trade routes of the free-trade Subsidies will accomplish this re-Empire. suit; and Americans will then have the privilege of witnessing the decline of their few remaining Pacific lines and of importing their Australian mails, their tea, silks and Japanese wares from Vancouver and Winnipeg.

This subsidy policy, by which England and

Canada are largely profiting, ought to warn Congress of the necessity for counteracting competition that will be ruinous to American commerce. The time is opportune for a radical departure in policy at Washington. The Pan-American Congress meeting in October will revive interest in the development of trade with other countries on this Continent. large measure for encouraging the establishment and strengthening of steamship lines running from American ports to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the west coast countries of South America, Australia and China will do much to restere the flag to the seas and to open foreign markets for the export trade. In this way an auxiliary navy can be rapidly built, for the mail steamers may be constructed and armed so as to be employed by the Government as cruisers and transports whenever the occasion arises. This is one of the conditions under which the English subsidy has been gianted to the Hong Kong and Vancouver Line. It can properly be made the basis of similar legislation by the next Congress for the revival of the American commercial marine. What is needed is a large measure, dealing not with one or two corporations, but with all competitors for enlarging trade relations with foreign countries. In this way the whole question of restoring American prestige on the seas will be lifted out of the low levels of corporation interests to the high ground of National policy. The British free-trade subsidy for vesse's that may be converted into cruisers points out the way.

THE MAYBRICK COMMUTATION.

There is not much logic in commuting the sentence of a condemned murderer to imprisonment for life. This has been done in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, and the only inference to be drawn from the intervention of the Home Office is that the woman is considered guilty character, no higher type of the Christian and justly convicted, but that the Government does not want to take the responsibility of our race." There are other expressions of hanging her when so many and such formidable demonstrations of popular sympathy in her favor have been made. The remnant of the wretched woman's life is spared, and she is remanded to imprisonment for life at hard laber, not because any doubt is entertained respecting her guilt, or the impartiality of Justice Stephen's charge to the jury, but because public clamors have arisen, and there is a strong prejudice in England against hanging a woman under any circumstances.

This result, while it will appease popular agitation, only serves to demonstrate the necessity for reforms in procedure in English criminal practice. The plea made by those who have taken up Mrs. Maybrick's cause since the sentence has been that her guilt was holiday in celebration of the birthday of Lee not proved at the trial, and that there were strong reasons for believing that her husband as a chronic arsenic-eater had killed himself. land not only the personal qualities of the dead If that view of the case be correct, the woman leader, but the principles for which he fought, ought not to be imprisoned for life; she ought The day would become an annual lesson in to be released. The Home Office may have secession doctrine, in sectionalism, casting its been influenced by the consideration of this shadow over the whole year. The passions of question of doubt, but in commuting her senthe war have grown cold. Why should the tence it has not affirmed her innocence. From people of the South seek to fan them into life a logical point of view it has convicted her again? A large proportion of those who took afresh of the crime of deliberate murder. A court of criminal appeal was required in this case. Such a tribunal could have reviewed good fortune for the South that it failed, that the evidence, critically examined the charge, and ordered a new trial, if there were valid grounds for doubting her guilt. The Home Office has merely registered its approval of her conviction, and at the same time yielded

> THE CRANK CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU. The suggestion made in vesterday's Tribune that one of the first departments of the World's Fair which should be established was a Crank Correspondence Bureau met with universal approval. Everybody fell in with the idea immediately, and ne one with more enthusiasm than did Mayor Grant. The Mayer seached his office early yesterday morning, and, pausing for a moment, he glanced out over City Hall Park. He saw two cranks coming up the shattered stone steps, each with a roll of manuscript under his arm, looking for him. On the benches, and scattered around under the trees, he counted twelve more. Three others were coming through Park Place on the run. A weary pestman struggled across the esplanade with two bags of communications, which the Mayor knew only too well were from cranks temporarily out of town. Mayor Grant is a strong man, but this was too much-he torned away and sighed. For a moment he wished that Mr. Hewitt had secured the office last fall-he would have so dearly loved to dispose of those disturbers of official peace. Then the Mayor picked up his Tribune and his eye fell on the item suggesting the Crank Bureau. His face lighted up with new-born hope, and he sat down and began to consider whom he should place in charge of the department.

> Seriously speaking, however, it would seem as if some sort of a buteau of this kind was needed. The time of the Mayor and the other gentlemen having the organization of the celebration in charge should not be taken up by those individuals who come bearing long-haired poems and wild-eyed songs. The trouble is already under way, and day before yesterday a gifted but time-destroying man tried to recite to the Mayor a quadri-centennial ode of 400 stan. zas-one for each year-and accompany each stauza with the tortured wailings of a pained accordion. The literary cranks are only one kind The man with the wildly impossible suggestion will also appear, and the one with the grievance. and his cousin who claims that the world is going to come to an end next week and we had better attend to more important matters. We hope that it is a rather too late day for any of Columbus's body servants to appear and demand recognition, and we suspect that the man who voted for Co lumbus's grandfather will hardly come forward but we do not know; man is capable of almost anything.

> There is another small class of people that should be spoken of, though perhaps they should not be classed with the fools and the men who perform on the accordion. We refer to those misguided persons who think that the celebration should not be held at all because Columbus did not discover this country. These give their faith to a discoverer named Erikson. It seems to be pretty well settled that this man Erikson really did stumble onto this country once a long time ago, but it did not amount to anything. He did nothing for emigration. He did not like the New-England climate, and went back. If Columbus had not discovered the country subsequently, our friends, the Erikson supporters, would have never even heard of their man. Columbus discovered both America and Erikson. His discovery was practical. He did not go back to Spain and hint around that some folks could tell some other folks a good deal about geography. He was not content with a dark insinuation that he knew a man who could put his finger on a new world any time he felt like it. He did not, as we might out it, simply hint that there was a hen on, but boldly produced a map showing the hen's cation. Columbus discovered America in 1492 ust as the old school history used to tell us,

and Erikson must remain on the back seats.

After we get all through with the Columbus selebration, if we are not too tired, we will attend

to Erikson's. Or better yet, Chicago can have This, we believe, is a the Erikson celebration. good suggestion-The Tribune desires to place itself on record as favoring Chicago as the place for the Erikson celebration-let Chicago go right ahead with the great Erikson Centennial Exposition any time she chooses.

The new High-License law in Massachusetts is working satisfactorily. According to the figures of "The Boston Advertiser," the number of licenses has been reduced in sixteen out of twenty-five cities of the State from 3,022 to 1,257. while the revenue from saloons has increased nearly lifty per cent. The moral effect is pronounced excellent. Police Commissioner Whiting of Boston says: "I hear the law praised everywhere by Prohibitionists and elergymen who were not favorably disposed toward it at first." High license has a way of vindicating itself.

" Why do Republicans want the Legislature?" is the curious question which " The Albany Times" propounds. Well, they want it in order that good laws may be passed, and that the public may be kept from the evil which commonly follows the election of a Democratic majority Give us a harder one.

Mr. Spencer Trask, of this city, who owns a paper in Saratoga, has carried his warfare against gambling in that beautiful resort beyond the columns of his paper and into the courts. Mr. Trask deserves credit for his action, and it is to be hoped that he will persevere until this nuisance is abated, not only in Saratoga, but in others of our watering-places, such as Long Branch, for example, where it flourishes in a most flagrant The presence of these gambling establishments in such towns causes an infinite deal of harm, not only because of the temptations it holds out to the visiting population, but because of the demoralization it works in the local atmosphere. Its existence means profitable custom to tradesmen of all sorts, and so the life of the place is poisoned by an element which would never find its way there but for the presence of an idla class with plenty of time and money to feel away,

The Committee on Sites and Buildings should first rule out Central Park entirely. Then they will be ready for business.

Governor Hill is having a number of fine compliments paid him by the Southern Democratic newspapers. They regard him as a Presidential possibility in 18a2. All the same, David's boom lacks protoplasm. A narrow-grade politician, whose main reliance is the whiskey vote, can never reach the Presidency. Besides, the Republicans are going to run this country for the next quarter of a century, so that all Democratic booms are

The Society of American Florists, now in session at Buffalo, unanimously second the nomination of Dr. F. M. Hexamer to represent agriculture in the management of the World's Fair in this city. Manhattan Island is not much of a farming country, but the property of this great city, like that of all others, is based upon the fundamental industry, and agriculture by all means should be represented in the administration of the Fair. The selection of Dr. Hexamer would be in every way appropriate. He has abundant knowledge, executive force and experience, with a good-nature hat never fails, and he is thoroughly and practically identified with the interests of the farm and the farmer.

We are pained to learn from "The Chicago Times" that "Chicago just now is doing more talking than subscribing" for the World's Fair Let Chicago quit talking and devote herself to subscribing-Mayor Grant, we are sure, will promptly receipt for all the money she feels disposed to send along.

The watermelon would seem to have fallen upon evil days. "The Charleston News and Courier" reports that two farmers of Hampton County, S. C., have been trying the experiment of making syrup from this delicious fruit, and that they are so well satisfied with the result that "they have gone regularly into the business, with the view of utilizing the remainder of their crop in that way." To what base uses we may return, Horatto. being sacrificed in order that a new and uncalledfor syrup may be placed upon the market! It is shocking. Sliced watermelon, either buttered or unbuttered, has long enjoyed a wide and well-deserved popularity. May the day be far distant when it is compelled to give way to the decoction known as watermelon syrup. Those two farmers might be in better business than conspiring to compass the degradation of the watermelon.

All voters in the State of New-York who believe that too much whiskey is just enough are invited to attend the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse without further invitation. Be sure that "D. B. Hill" is stamped upon the long black

All this American condemnation of Mr. Blaine's jingoish proceedings is as it ought to be, and the sooner such a convention as these papers suggest is arranged for the better. It must, however, be kept in mind that Canadians will never consent to be excluded from capturing seals on the high seas, unless they are allowed a reasonable share of the take upon the breeding grounds, which happen to be American territory.—(Toronto Globe.

In the first place, Mr. Blaine was not a member of the Clevaland Cabinet, which during the

ber of the Cleveland Cabinet, which during the seasons of 1886 and 1887 seized a dozen Canadian vessels in Behring Sea; nor was he a member of the last Congress, which passed an amended statute providing for such measures as the Republican Administration has taken for the protection of the fur-seal fisheries. In the second place, this definition of Canadian policy in insisting upon retaining an unrestricted right of taking seal in those waters confirms the evidence of the diplomatic correspondence as to the cause of Secretary Bayard's failure to negotiate a close-season arrangement. Canada was greedy and blocked the

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Henry Bishop, the novelist, has gone to his new home, the Villa Blancheri, near Nice. He has recently made a tour through Spain.

"I was," says a "Boston Post" writer, "surprised to encounter on the street the other day, Mr. Thomas Leavitt, who was a familiar figure in Boston a good many years ago. Since then Mr. Leavitt has travelled nearly the whole world over, partly in pursuit of his profession as a civil engineer, partly from mere love of adventure. During the last ten years, he tells me, the Empire of Japan has employed him in the surveythe Empire of Japan has employed him in the surveying and construction of some of those railwoads which
have been laid with such wonderful rapidity in that
country, and he has now returned to his native city for
rest and recuperation. In his Boston days, Mr.
Leavilt was famous for proficiency in athletic sports
—and this was at a lime wief, get much attention
was paid to them here. I remember that it was
whispered with awe among those who were boys when
he was a young man that Tom Leavilt had whipped a
burley stevedore in a boxing match with hard gloves,
and, if I do not mistake, he was the first man who apneared on Charles River in a shell, or more likely, a peared on Charles River in a shell, or more likely, a wherry, for L doubt if shells had then been invented. Mr. Leavitt is still hale and hearty, and I shall expect to see him an active member of the Boston Athletic Cinb."

Colonel A. Loudon Snowden, who has been made Minister-Resident and Consul-General in Greece and Rumania, still lingers at Philadelphia, and there are those who say that he will be made postmaster there.

Mr. Gladstone says that he brought his children up without constraint. "They have never been go Miss Annie E. Hamilton, of Whitestone, L. I., sister

of the artist, Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, is spending few weeks at Bennington Centre, Vt., where the family resided some twelve years ago. Even then Mr. Hamilton did some good work in oils, and one little piece called "Apple Blo-soms," being a veritable deture of the cottage where they lived, with its huge old apple trees, sold for several hundred deliars. Miss Hamilton has a defleate appreciation of art. Her de-votion to her brother in his early days of struggle must have been an inspiration to which he owes much of his success in life. Miss Hamilton is now the comfort and companion of her aged father.

Lieutenant-Governor Lyon, of Ohio, is under treat-

ment for a serious affection of the eyes. Mevertheless he is sure that he can see a Republican victory shead

During his recent passage to Europe, on La Bretagne the Persian Min'ster, Hadji Ha-se'n Ghooly Khan, had abundant proofs of the sympathy fell by all the Americans on board with him in the unpleasant notoriety given to him by the circumstance; attending his departure from the United Starss, and he has gone back to the Old World with only the kindest of feelings roward this country. At an informal dience one evening on board the steamer, he said: "I am quite satisfied now that it was only a joke, and that my thability to understand American humor was the cause of the trouble. I drink, my friends, to your ealth, to the prosperity of the United States, and I feel that this joylal cup unites us as the ocean does the Eastern and Western Continents. Coming from the Eastern and Western Continents. Coming from the same race, there is no reason why Persians and Americans should not be brothers, and white we remain in Iran, the cradle of the noble Aryan, you are demonstrating to the world the vigorous characteristics of the race. I have been much impressed with all I saw is America, and hope to be able to inform His Majesty the Shah of your wonderful progress. If the political necessities of Persia require it. I shall be only too happy to return to your country, although I felt annoy, ance at the comments of some of your newspapers. Believe me, then, that it was not so much for myself as for my country's honor, and for His Majesty, whom we regard as our father. Could I see him treated with levily without protest!"

Miss Olive Schreiner, of the "South African Farm." is a sister of the Miss Schreiner who has made herself so conspicuous as a temperance advocate in south

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Are artists becoming "arrant deceivers"! People have been astonished at the rapidity with which some of them make a "lightning sketch" on a blackboard, ut their wonder will be less when they know that the chief lines of such drawings have a'ready been

Self-possessed Bather-Why, my good fellow, you mustn't bite me!
Hungry Shark-Why not!
Self-possessed Bather-Why, I am the proprietor of the Skinnem & Fleecem Seaside Palace Hotel and cottages-don't-cher-know-professional courtesies, hall ha!-(Life. It is stated that a gentleman of Boston, who suf-

fored injuries of a grave character recently in a rail-road accident, was waited upon by twenty-seven lawyers immediately, who offered to bring a suit against the railroad company for damages-their fees to be ontingent. Are there more lawyers than there is egal business? These offers to take a contingent for legal business? look suspiciously like it. When night has let her curtains down, with low and

plaintive hum, Mosquitoes, thirsting for our blood, around our pil-Mosquitoes, introduced by the strikes the midnight chime,
And hit our cheeks a stinging slap—and miss 'em every time.

(Boston Courier,

The plague of fleas seems to be widely extended, Saratoga guests have come within their awful dominion-the Democratic State Committee were just eleven minutes in session at the meeting on Tuesday night.

A Double Tragedy.—Husband (at the opera)—See how pale Mrs. Upwell is: I never saw her so affected by tragedy before Wife (sagaciously)—It isn't that; her back hair is coming down.—(Epoch. Cleveland has a "fresh-air camp" outside its limits, where the sick children of the poor are cared for in

The charitable people of the city sustain the camp with gifts of money, bedding and clothing.

When young Adolphus married Kate—
She of the ebon, flashing eye—
He found, but when it was too late,
That 'twas no earinly use to try
In any way to master Kate.
"He's bitten off," the neighbors cry'
"Far more than he can masticate."
—(Pittsburg Despatch. Reports from Chamberlain, in South Dakota, show that the emigrant with "land hunger" already has his eye upon the United States territory which will be thrown open to occupation when the Sioux Reservation is formally declared the property of the Nation. A large number of inquiries about the 11,000,000 acras

represent bodies of men who intend to found colonies. A Defender of Civilization.—Mr. O'Reagan—Oi wish, Teddy, that instead av sittin' here in this par-rik we was only on wan av thin Sout' Sea Oislands where there's nothin' to do but slape and ate fruit!

Mr. Casey—Bedad, Of mashamed to hear a civilized man talk loike dat! Phwere could yez get any thing to dhrink, ye haythen!—(Puck.

in the reservation come from persons who say they

One of the most surprising features of the modern business world is the large use of cotton seed, formerly Over 800,000 tons of these considered worthless. seeds are now pressed for their oil; from thirty-six to forty pounds being obtained from each ton. The consumption of cotton-seed oil is increasing both in this country and in Europe; and new uses for the oll are constantly being discovered.

Mother (severely)-Robert, you did very wrong to do what I told you not to do. As a punishment for your disobedience I forbid you to play with Willie areas, this afternoon. Bobby and Wille twist user again this afternoon. Bobby and Willie twist ter-vously in their chairs for half an hour, when Willio observes: "Ma, do you think it's fair to punish both of us for what Bobby done?"—(Elmira Telegram. A large number of valuable Oriental manuscripts

have been discovered in Philadelphia. They were brought there by returned American missionaries and consist of rare Arabic, Persian and Indian documents.

HARD LINES.
What can a helpless female do?
Rock the cradle, and bake and brew!
Or, if no cradle your fate afford.
Rock your brother's wife's for your board. Or live in one room with an invalid consin, Or sew shop shirts for a dollar a dozen, Or please some man by looking sweet, Or please him by giving him things to eat, Or please him by asking much adviey, And thinking whatever he does is nice. Visit the poor under his supervision: Doctor the sick who can't pay a physiciau; Save men's time by doing their praying. And other odd jobs there's no present pay in. But if you presume to usurp employments. Reserved by them for their special enjoyments, or if you succeed when they knew you wouldn't, or earn money fast when they saw you couldn't Or learned to do things they proved were above you you'll hart their feelings, and then they won't love you.

—(Journal of Women's Work.

The Hartranft family of Pennsylvania have just held their family reunion in Kreutze's Grove, nearly wart, Penn. There were over 200 members of family present.

"Front!" shouted the summer hotel man.
"Yes, sir."
"Go down into the cellar and oil the sea-serpent."
—(Commercial Traveller.

AN ORIGINAL SUGGESTION, AT LEAST.

From The New-Orleans Picayone.

Sectionalism exists chiefly among the Northern Sectionalism exists chiefly among the Northern States. Abolish it by educating their youth in Southern schools. They will then become national and patriotic, no longer prejudiced sectional partisans.

OTHERS ARE AFFLICTED IN THE SAME WAY. From The Omaha Republican. 8t. Louis is still writhing in the illusion that it is a competitor for the World's Fair. This is the most remarkable instance of sustained self-deception of

A SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE,

From The Washington Post. It is not our disposition to alarm the public, but when we see all the European kings and emperors and potentates and potentatesses going about hugging and aissing each other, we feel that war is hovering in the immediate vicinity of the present time and that the market price of American breadstuffs is creuching for a pretty tall spring.

GO SLOW, GENTLEMEN, WITH THAT ELIXIB. From The Detroit Tribune.

It would seem to be a part of wisdom to go a little slow in the use of the Brown-Sequard elixir. A GOOD BASIS FOR LEGISLATION. 5.

secretary Windom's plan of questioning Collectors and Appraisers at the chief ports of the country as to the operation of the tariff schedules and the proper nature of the duties will undoubtedly click a large amount of interesting and valuable expert testimon for the consideration of the coming Congress. From The Boston Journal.

FERMENTATION KEEPS US LIVELY: Chauncey M. Depow says that the impression is general abroad that the United States is spoiling for a fight. It is all a mistake; we get a little sour once in a while, but never spoil. From The Minneapolis Tribune.

A USEFUL LANGUAGE FOR MERCHANTS. From The St. Paul Pioneer Press. Spanish is the language of commerce from the Re-Grande to the land's end of Patagonia, and if, as it believed, our country will one day command the trade of the Spanish-American nations this longue, and not German or French, will be the foreign language most needed and most spoken.

PUGET SOUND TO MATCH THE KENNEBEC.

From The Scattle Post-Intelligencer.

Washington, the fourth of the new States, is naturally Republican, and only the most unpardonable blunders on the part of the Republicans can give it to the Democracy.